

ABSTRACT

A foreground erosion method is used to meet thin (but unbroken) text requirements using linear YCC segmentation. The method uses a fixed value subtracted from a gray selector signal, thereby thinning/eroding the foreground. In cases where the pixel would be converted from foreground to background, this is only done if a neighborhood test verifies that the thinning won't result in broken lines. The foreground erosion method attempts to match a couple of templates wherein if a match is found, then the adjustment is performed.